IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
State Water	State Water Board General Priorities:
Resources Control Board (Agency ID: SWRCB)	 Projects that include the development of a Hydrologic Model that will predict unimpaired flows in streams throughout California. The initial focus should be on the Russian River and its tributaries. The model should be capable of adding impairments (water diversions and use, instream flow requirements, etc.) for the determination if there is water available for appropriation. Projects that include the development of a geographic information system (GIS) that identifies the location of dams and reservoirs on topographic maps. The layers should include all known water diversions, locations of sensitive fish and wildlife habitat. A layer should provide the location of sensitive fish and wildlife habitat. A layer should provide the location of stream reaches that have water right permit of license minimum instream flow requirements. Layers should also identify the location of fully appropriated streams, and designated wild and scenic rivers. Projects to develop and test rapid indicators that detect bacterial contamination in a rapid and cost efficient manner. Projects must be designed to help meet the need for a fast, reliable, accurate and inexpensive way to test beach water quality.
	 Projects to conduct epidemiology studies to better understand and develop methods to monitor the risk of swimming at non-point source contaminated beaches. The need for, and prioritization of, mitigation actions at beach with high bacterial counts is dependent on a better understanding of the relationship between these indicators and health risk. Epidemiology studies should include efforts to associate the incidence of health effects with rapid indicators and new indicators. Projects to develop new quantifiable, accurate and relatively inexpensive indicators: preferably those indicators that are actually human pathogens. The new indicators need to be tied to epidemiology study results to ensure that they are indeed quantifying health risk and must useable by most environmental microbiology labs. Projects to develop Source and test Tracking tools, which are a requirement under Assembly Bill 538 (Statutes 1999, Chapter 488), to help environmental health managers identify sources of fecal contamination. Projects to evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) such as circulation enhancements, treatment wetlands, some end of pipe treatment package plants, antibacterial filter materials, and treatment

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
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Board 2	
	 wetlands. A focused investigation of BMP effectiveness of projects to improve circulation needs to be done in order to determine the best approach to improve enclosed beach water quality and protect human health. 8. Projects to improve understanding of and the ability to monitor bacterial Transport Mechanisms, including Bacterial magnification and regrowth.
	State Water Board Ocean Protection Project Priorities: These priorities, along with the priorities identified by the Ocean Protection Council (OPC), must be met in order to apply for the \$10 million of the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program funds devoted to ocean protection projects.
	 A project to complete the development, validation, assistance in certification, and implementation of Rapid Indicators of beach pathogen contamination. (Rapid Indicators is a statewide priority.) Projects to implement control strategies, and to eliminate nonpoint source (NPS) discharges to areas of special biological significance (ASBS) and their adjacent Critical Coastal Areas (CCAs).

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
Regional Water	REGIONAL WATER BOARD 2
Quality Control	
Board 2 (Agency ID: RWQCB 2)	REGIONWIDE PRIORITIES:
	 Projects that implement actions called for in established total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) or actions to manage sources associated with TMDLs under development. For further details see: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/tmdlmain.htm. Projects that identify sources and reduce pollutant and/or flow loadings from discharges of urban stormwater runoff. These may include: 1) projects to retrofit existing stormwater conveyance or other infrastructure for water quality improvements, including facilities for trash removal, stormwater diversion for treatment, stormwater detention, green roofs, etc., to reduce pollutant-related and flow-related impacts to water bodies; 2) landscape-based stormwater treatment technologies; 3) Low Impact Development (LID) projects that reduce the rate and quantity of stormwater runoff; 4) stormwater and watershed monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of
	stormwater management practices; and 5) stormwater and watershed monitoring data management, including electronic reporting of data. Projects should consider surface water/groundwater interaction where desirable and appropriate as projects related to decreasing impervious surfaces and increasing stormwater infiltration may have substantial benefits to groundwater quality and supply. 3. Projects that support watershed management planning efforts, including both surface and groundwater issues, especially those that build local capacity through citizen involvement and public education by mentoring and providing technical assistance to smaller, locally based watershed groups by an entity with proven administrative skills.
	4. Projects that protect, restore, and enhance aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat and habitat connectivity; improve or restore natural functioning condition of stream channels (e.g., restore floodplains, reduce accelerated erosion, restore natural hydrologic regimes); lead to invasive species eradication; and/or carry out assessments and provide technical assistance and outreach, in order to protect beneficial uses including WARM, COLD, RARE, WILD, SPWN, MAR, SHELL, MIGR, COMM and EST. Consideration should be given to the fact that riparian zones are commonly dependent on both surface water and subsurface water; projects that enhance riparian zones and

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	 mitigate adverse impacts can benefit surface water and groundwater alike. 5. Projects that develop capacity by local entities to perform water quality monitoring and assessment in fresh water bodies, including bioassessment, continuous monitoring using data sondes and probes, and other water quality indicators used by State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (California Water Boards).
	Targeted Priorities
	 Projects that will retrofit stormwater infrastructures to allow constant or periodic routing of urban runoff to wastewater treatment systems, with an emphasis on pollutant load reduction and implementation of TMDLs. Tidal wetland restoration in former salt ponds in Napa, Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties to provide habitat for native species, enhance estuarine, and tidal marsh habitat, and increase primary carbon productivity. Re-establishing the delta at the mouth of Alameda Creek by integrating tidal wetland restoration in former salt ponds with planned flood control projects. Fish passage barrier removal in Alameda Creek watershed, including obtaining water for maintenance of fish passage, preferably with an integrated approach to groundwater and drinking water supply issues related to the Niles Cone groundwater basin, and associated salinity barrier. Reduce legacy mercury loads from the New Almaden Mining District in the Guadalupe River watershed of Santa Clara County, by removing mine waste and/or mercury-contaminated sediments, and/or implementing erosion
	 control. 11. Programs that develop and implement water quality and fisheries habitat protection plans for farms and ranches in coastal and North Bay watersheds. 12. Implementation of management practices to reduce sediment nutrient, or low dissolved oxygen discharges to Suisun Marsh, and habitat restoration in Suisun Marsh and its tributary creeks, Solano County. 13. Comprehensive watershed analysis and restoration plans to protect threatened and endangered salmonids, with focus on coastal streams of Marin and San Mateo Counties, including areas identified in the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Steelhead Management Plan and Coho Recovery Plan for coastal counties.

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Located in	
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	14. Projects that address and implement measures to eradicate, control, or prevent introduction of invasive exotic species in San Francisco Bay and tributary wetlands and waterbodies, resulting in enhancement of water quality, quantity, and/or habitat conditions for native species.
	15. Projects that reduce high pathogen levels at public beaches subject to closures.
	16. Assistance to small and/or financially disadvantaged communities to upgrade infrastructure to prevent sewage overflows and seepage into surface and groundwater's in order to improve water quality and protect beneficial uses.
	17. Projects to protect and enhance instream flows for rare, threatened, and/or endangered native fish and aquatic wildlife species in the North Bay and coastal streams. Projects should include coordination with agencies that are familiar with subsurface conditions and should seek to protect both surface and groundwater beneficial uses.
	18. Projects to eliminate or significantly reduce pollutants entering an ASBS ¹ , or other marine managed areas ² , from upstream sources or from direct discharge along the Marin and San Mateo coasts, with particular emphasis on Fitzgerald Marine Reserve; such projects to be consistent with the CCAs Action Plan.
	19. Projects that remediate toxic hot spots in the Bay, its tributaries, storm drains, or on land, particularly those with elevated levels of mercury or polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), such that associated pollutant loading and/or local adverse effects are substantially reduced or eliminated.
	20. Projects that measurably reduce or eliminate discharges of trash to water bodies.
	21. Projects to restore anadromous salmonid access to and from high quality spawning and rearing habitats throughout the region.
	22. Implementation of the ecologically superior alternative for river restoration in the Rutherford reach of mainstem Napa River.
	23. Upper York Creek dam removal project, St. Helena, Napa County.
	24. Projects that will implement and/or evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of innovative stormwater treatment

¹ As defined in the California Ocean Plan

² As defined in the Public Resources Code

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	controls that treat polluted runoff, measures that reduce the effects of development on a site's runoff hydrograph, and/or design measures that reduce a project's impervious surface (that are not otherwise required by permits, or that go beyond permit requirements). Such controls might include, but are not limited to, green roofs, cisterns, bioretention areas, and determining a substantively effective definition for "disconnected" impervious surface. Evaluations may include, but are not be limited to, pollution removal, effects to mitigate changes in a site's runoff hydrograph, costs of construction and maintenance, potential to transmit pollutants to groundwater, and ancillary benefits, such as groundwater recharge, reduction in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) expenses, or related items. 25. Restoration of habitat values and stream functions in Pinole Creek watershed, Contra Costa County. 26. Restoration of habitat values and stream functions in Solano County watersheds that drain to the Carquinez Straight. 27. Restoration of habitat values, marsh and stream functions in the Pescadero/Butano Creeks watershed of San Mateo County, with an emphasis on releases of sediment to the system from historic resource extraction and other activities.

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
Department of Health Services (Agency ID: DHS)	1. Priorities are identified in Appendix A of the Department of Health Services (DHS) Proposition 50 Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Section79500 et seq.) which is available at the following website: http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/Prop50/pdfs/CriteriaforChapters3and4-FINAL.pdf . Projects that fit categories A-G of Appendix A are identified as priorities.
Resources Agency (Agency ID: Resources Agency)	1. Projects that will develop, identify, and use appropriate new indicators or identify and use existing indicators for assessments and monitoring of watershed health.
Department of Fish and Game (Agency ID: DFG)	Implement Priority 5D and E actions identified in the Implementation Schedule for the California Central Coast (CCC) in the following hydrologic sub-areas (HSAs) and hydrologic units (HUs):
	1. Bodega/Marin Coastal HUs 2. Lagunitas Creek HSA 3. Bolinas HSA 4. San Mateo Coastal HU 5. San Gregorio Creek and Pescadero Creek HSAs
	Implement Priority 5 actions identified in the Steelhead Trout Management Tasks Search Website (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/steelhead_tasks.asp?show_instructions=1&huname=+3304.&haname=&hsaname=&cal wnum=+3304.&high_priority=1&submit=Submit) in the following HUs: 6. Bay Bridges 7. Bodega 8. Marin Coastal 9. San Mateo 10. San Pablo 11. Suisun
Department of	The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Watersheds listed below are representative of each ecoregion's special

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
Parks and Recreation (Agency ID: DPR)	physical and biological characteristics. DPR's priorities include watershed assessment, management, planning, implementation, and improvement in watersheds that exhibit high quality characteristics where DPR has ownership and management responsibility. There are many additional DPR watersheds that exhibit high quality characteristics and are also worthy of support.
	Please note: All applicants proposing to do projects on State Park System lands must partner with DPR and provide State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) with a letter (or official communication) from DPR acknowledging the partnership and endorsing the proposed project. Contact Syd Brown, Natural Resources Division, California DPR at sbrow@parks.ca.gov or 916-653-9930 for specifics.
	 DPR Representative Watersheds Lagunitas Creek watershed (drains to Point Reyes National Seashore, connects Samuel P. Taylor State Park (SP) with Marin Municipal Water District lands, and Gary Giacomini Skye Ranch (Open Space County Park))(CCA #24) Fern Creek, Lone Tree Creek, Redwood Creek watersheds, Mount Tamalpais SP, (connects with Muir Woods National Monument, Point Reyes National Seashore (NS), Marin Municipal Water District lands.) Angel Island State Historic Park (SHP) (Marin County, all drains to San Francisco (SF) Bay) Coyote Creek watershed and tributaries, Henry W. Coe SP (West). Drains to Anderson and Coyote Lakes and eventually to South SF Bay. Marsh Creek and Mount Diablo Creek watersheds, plus Mitchell Canyon and Donner Creek tributaries, Mount Diablo SP. Marsh Creek includes Curry Canyon, connects with East Bay Regional Parks and John Marsh Project. Flows to the San Joaquin River. Mount Diablo Creek flows to SF Bay through Concord Naval Weapons Station. Military facility is a candidate for base closure, and could offer significant restoration opportunities in that event.
State Coastal Conservancy (Agency ID: SCC)	 Projects which enhance summertime stream flows in coastal watersheds. Project that implements Watershed Enhancement Plans developed jointly by watershed groups and the State

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	Coastal Conservancy (SCC).
	3. Completion of fish passage barrier removal projects that benefit listed salmon and steelhead stocks.
	4. Acquisition of conservation easements that result in the permanent dedication of in-stream flows for salmonid habitat protection.
	5. Surface agricultural return flows are returns from water applied to irrigated land, including, but is not limited to, land planted to row, field, and tree crops as well as commercial nurseries, nursery stock production, and managed wetlands.
	6. Installation, operation, and assessment of the efficacy of infrastructure and/or use and assessment of the efficacy of management practices that results in the measurable reduction of stormwater runoff of sediment and pesticides in watershed tributaries.
	7. Projects which support capacity to establish and implement locally directed watershed management programs: i.e. programs which include watershed assessments, development of watershed management plans, establish watershed data management capacity, implementation of watershed management plans, community watershed education, and watershed monitoring within the watershed.
	8. Projects in a watershed, including the SF Bay, which increase the amount of wetlands that are designed and managed to maximize beneficial uses while minimizing detrimental effects.
	9. Projects in a Coastal Watershed that assess the effects of contaminants on aquatic species and develops and implements management projects, including demonstration projects.
	10. Projects that assess and address groundwater impacts due to nitrates from confined animal or onsite disposal systems within a watershed.
	11. Projects that create, sustain, and/or increase local capacity to plan and implement the targeted projects including projects that provide technical and financial capacity, such as re-granting programs, to newer or smaller stakeholders so that they will eventually be able to plan and implement targeted projects
	12. Support similar recovery of at-risk native species in SF Bay and the watershed above the estuary; and minimize the need for future endangered species listings by reversing downward population trends of native species that are not listed.

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Located in	
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Board 2	
	13. Support projects that rehabilitate natural processes in the Bay and urban watersheds.
	14. Continue and expand the watershed coordinator grant program statewide with the goal of creating an environment that encourages watershed Coordinators to collaborate, cooperate, and work with diverse stakeholders to build local capacity to implement watershed improvement projects.
	15. Projects that implement priorities from existing sediment TMDLs.
	16. Monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures that are designed to reduce sediment loads or evaluate the impact of management practices on stream temperature.
	17. Inventory and evaluate the adequacy of riparian buffer zones to provide shade for stream channels.
	18. Implement management practices that promote the development and restoration of riparian vegetation that provides stream shade in existing temperature TMDLs.
	19. Restore and protect wetlands, riparian and other sensitive aquatic habitats.
	20. Improve stakeholder outreach and education (including Grades K-12), and public participation in water quality decisions.
	21. Activity of concern is degradation of surface and groundwater quality standards. Desired result is to foster environmental stewardship within the community, thus contributing to the long-term attainment and maintenance of water quality standards.
	22. Develop or improve water management plans, based on sound science, to address water quality/quantity, conservation and related issues on watershed, cross-watershed, or regional basis.
	23. Projects that integrate surface and groundwater quality improvement activities while promoting collaborative and cooperative efforts within a watershed, cross-watershed, or regional context.
	24. Improved coordination of land use planning and water management through applying watershed management strategies within Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning and implementation efforts.
	25. Improve water supply reliability through conjunctive use programs and integration of flood management with water supply management.
	26. Improved ecological function of floodplains and stream corridors.
	27. Projects that include operations and maintenance for multiple years for the following stream gauging stations:

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Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	Continue and expand the watershed coordinator grant program statewide with the goal of creating an environment
	that encourages watershed Coordinators to collaborate, cooperate and work with diverse stakeholders to build local capacity to implement watershed improvement projects.
	28. SF Bay spartina, arundo control;
	29. DFG coastal and SF Estuary (e.g. Alameda Creek) fish barrier removal;
	30. SF Bay and SCWRP wetland projects;
	31. Projects located within:
	a. City of San Francisco, including Yosemite Creek Watershed
	b. Alameda Creek
	c. San Fransequito Creek
	d. Wildcat Creek
	e. Napa River
	f. Sonoma Creek

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
Ocean Protection Council (Agency ID: OPC)	1. These Guidelines adopt the State Water Board priorities for ocean protection projects. It is anticipated that the OPC will adopt their ocean protection project priorities for the 2005-06 Consolidated Grants Program at their January 13, 2006 meeting. Once adopted by the OPC, their priorities will be posted on the State Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/consolidgrants0506.html .
Department of	GENERAL PRIORITIES
Water Resources (Agency ID: DWR)	1. Improved coordination of land use planning and water management through applying watershed management strategies within IRWM planning and implementation efforts.
	 Improve water supply reliability through conjunctive use programs and integration of flood management with water supply management. Improved ecological function of floodplains and stream corridors.
	 Assist newly formed (within last 5 years) Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) with capacity building for restoration, stewardship, and water management, e.g. National Resource Conservation District (NRCD)
	WATERSHED SPECIFIC PRIORITIES
	5. York Creek Dam removal passage improvement and channel restoration.
California Bay	CALFED Bay Delta Program Elements
Delta Authority	A focused and clearly made connection in your project between the Watershed Program priorities and one or more
(Agency ID: CALFED)	other Program Elements is likely to be more persuasive than a more general sweeping attempt to connect all the
CALFED	Elements in one project.
	Water Management Program Summary
	Objectives and priorities for the next 3-5 years
	1. Water Management overall objectives

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Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	a. Maximize the use of existing available water supplies through conservation, water recycling, transfers, and water quality improvements.b. Increase the flexibility of water systems at the State, Federal, and local level through improvements in
	conveyance, storage, and water project operations.
	c. Develop groundwater and surface water storage projects to boost flexibility and provide additional supplies for agriculture, urban, and environmental use.
	2. Water Use Efficiency Element
	Water Use Efficiency Element objectives are to:
	a. Reduce water demand through conservation of presently used supplies.
	b. Improve water quality by altering volume, concentration, timing, and location of irrigation and wastewater return flows.
	c. Improve ecosystem health by increasing in-stream flows where necessary to achieve targeted benefits.
	Water Use Efficiency Element priorities are to:
	d. Credibly estimate past and expected performance (costs and benefits) of water conservation and recycling activities in California.
	e. Develop volumetric (e.g. acre-feet of water conserved) targets for agricultural and urban conservation and recycling, divided into contributions toward water supply ("real water conservation"), in-stream flows, and improved water quality.
	f. Make progress to achieve the Agriculture Water Use Efficiency quantifiable objectives for the 21 designated regions.
	Specific geographic areas of near term focus include:
	g. Twenty-one regions designated in Appendix A of the Program Plan available at the following website: http://calwater.ca.gov/Archives/WaterUseEfficiency/WaterUseEfficiencyQuantifiableObjectives.shtml .

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water Board 2	
Board 2	
	 3. Drinking Water Quality Element Drinking Water priorities for watershed projects are to: a. Advance understanding of how watersheds connect to both local and statewide drinking water supplies. Projects that advance efforts to develop and implement regional drinking water quality management plans are particularly important. Watershed groups are encouraged to work with both local water utilities and with the California Bay-Delta Authority (CALFED) program to develop plans that identify the status of existing water quality and the water quality goals within the region, identify connections to other regions, and develop strategies for water quality improvement or maintenance. These plans can be incorporated into IRWM plans or built upon existing resource management plans. b. Support efforts to understand how source improvement actions interact with water management actions, and improved treatment to improve drinking water quality at the tap. c. Educate stakeholders and the public on the connections between watersheds and drinking water supplies. d. Reduce stormwater runoff through projects that protect or restore natural hydrology. e. Reduce pollutant loadings from sources that may contribute drinking water pollutants of concern including animal grazing, animal feeding operations, irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and urban areas. (Reduce loadings of pollutants that have the greatest impact on drinking water supplies.) (Pollutants identified as being of most drinking water quality concern in the Delta are organic carbon, bromide, salinity, nutrients, turbidity, taste and odor producing compounds, and pathogens. Other pollutants such as arsenic,
	perchlorate, and herbicides are of local or regional concern.)
	Specific geographic areas of near term focus include:
	f. Delta islands
	g. Delta tributaries below the major dams
	h. San Joaquin Valley i. Sacramento Valley
	1. Sacianicino vancy

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	j. Watersheds that directly affect State or Federal water project canals or reservoirs.
	Proximity to drinking water intakes or groundwater recharge areas for drinking water wells is an important
	consideration.
	4. <u>Conveyance Element</u>
	Conveyance Element objectives are to:
	a. Modify the existing conveyance system for water supply, water quality, flood protection, and ecosystem benefits.
	b. Improve pumping operations of the State Water Project (SWP) to increase reliability and enhance fish protection
	Near term priorities are:
	c. Construct permanent operable barriers and increase the maximum SWP export capacity to 8,500 cubic feet per second (South Delta Improvements Program).
	d. Construct the Delta Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie.
	e. Complete the Delta Cross Channel and the Through Delta Facility studies.
	f. Complete the studies on South Delta Hydrodynamics, Water Quality, and Fish.
	g. Complete the studies on Delta Smelt and Fish Facilities.
	h. Continue south Delta fish facilities improvements.
	i. Implement North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Improvements.
	j. Implement lower San Joaquin River Flood Protections Improvements.
	5. Storage Element
	Storage Element objectives are to:
	a. Provide financial and technical assistance to implement 1/2 million to 1 million acre-feet of new, locally

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	managed groundwater storage.
	b. Pursue specific opportunities for new off-stream storage sites and expansion of existing on-stream storage sites as identified in the Record of Decision.
	Storage Element priorities include:
	c. Groundwater conjunctive management projects that will contribute to an accumulated capacity of 500 thousand acre feet (TAF) to 1 million acre feet.
	d. Increase water supply reliability statewide through planned, coordinated local management, and use of groundwater and surface water resources.
	e. Develop a basic understanding of individual groundwater basins and their relationship to watersheds.
	f. Identify basin management strategies and objectives.
	g. Plan and conduct groundwater studies.
	h. Design and construct conjunctive use projects.
	6. Water Transfers Element
	Water Transfers Element objectives are to:
	a. Develop a more effective water transfer market.
	b. Respect water rights, and protect environmental and economic conditions.
	c. Streamline the approval process of State and Federal agencies for water transfers.
	Water Transfers Element priorities are to:
	d. Increase the availability of existing facilities for water transfers.
	e. Lower transaction costs through permit streamlining.
	f. Increase the availability of market information to stakeholder and permitting agencies.
	7. Environmental Water Account Element

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Located in	
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Board 2	
	Environmental Water Account Element objectives are to:
	a. Provide protection to the at-risk fish species in the Bay-Delta estuary through environmentally beneficial changes in SWP/Central Valley Project (CVP) operations at no uncompensated water cost to the project's water users.
	b. Better protection for fish and habitats at critical times by providing water in a flexible manner other than solely through strict requirements.
	c. Increase water supply reliability by allowing projects to meet environmental and water supply needs at the same time.
	Environmental Water Account Element priorities are to:
	d. Continue to provide protection to the fish of the Bay-Delta through changes in SWP/CVP operations.
	e. Continue short-term water purchases, but shift to making multi-year agreements as the core part of the acquisition strategy.
	f. Assess SWP/CVP demand buy-down to manage environmental water account (EWA) debt.
	g. Evaluate the potential for land retirement and drainage mitigation for EWA Assets.
	h. Explore coordination of New Bullard's Bar and Oroville Reservoir operations.
	i. Investigate groundwater banking capacity for EWA assets.
	j. Complete the Long Term EWA EIS/EIR.
	k. Provide an average of 374 thousand acre feet (TAF) of water for fish habitat actions (250-490 TAF, depending on year type).
	 Acquire fixed assets of 210 TAF in critical, 230 TAF in dry, and 250 TAF in other year types, measured in South-of- Delta equivalents (water used to compensate for Delta pumping curtailments must be returned to the projects south of Delta). That water may be purchased and/or stored upstream of the Delta. In such cases, additional water is usually required to offset conveyance and Delta losses. (The phrase "south of Delta equivalents" indicates the net volume required after accounting for such losses). m. Acquire south-of-Delta water storage capability and/or its functional equivalent to bridge high demand

IV. Priorities	Priorities
Located in	
Regional Water	
Board 2	
	periods for the EWA. Functional equivalents may include additional purchases, agreements with the projects to carry debt, or other comparable arrangements.
	n. Use multi-year wet/dry year exchanges and wet year uneven exchanges to augment assets and manage EWA assets.
	Ecosystem Restoration Program Summary
	Objectives and priorities for the next 3-5 years
	8. Ecosystem Restoration overall objectives
	a. Achieve recovery of at-risk native species dependent on the Delta and Suisun Bay as the first step toward establishing large, self-sustaining populations of these species; support similar recovery of at-risk native species in SF Bay and the watershed above the estuary; and minimize the need for future endangered species listings by reversing downward population trends of native species that are not listed.
	b. Rehabilitate natural processes in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watershed to fully support, with minimal ongoing human intervention, natural aquatic and associated terrestrial biotic communities and habitats, in ways that favor native members of those communities.
	c. Maintain and/or enhance populations of selected species for sustainable commercial and recreational harvest, consistent with the other ERP strategic goals.
	d. Protect and/or restore functional habitat types in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watershed for ecological and public values such as supporting species and biotic communities, ecological processes, recreation, scientific research, and aesthetics.
	e. Prevent the establishment of additional nonnative invasive species and reduce the negative ecological and economic impacts of established nonnative species in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watershed.
	f. Improve and/or maintain water and sediment quality conditions that fully support healthy and diverse aquatic ecosystems in the Bay-Delta estuary and watershed; and eliminate, to the extent possible, toxic impacts to aquatic organisms, wildlife, and people.

IV. Priorities	Priorities	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Located in				
Regional Water				
Board 2				
	Near term priorities g. Recover 19 at-risk native species and contribute to the below). h. Rehabilitate natural processes related to hydrology, swater quality. i. Maintain and enhance fish populations critical to configure of the protect and restore functional habitats, including aquilibre k. Reduce the negative impacts of invasive species and destroy native species. l. Improve and maintain water and sediment quality to flourish.	stream channels, sediment, floodplains, and ecosystem inmercial, sport, and recreational fisheries. atic, upland, and riparian, to allow species to thrive. prevent additional introductions that compete with and	Į.	
	Table ER	P-1:		
	At-risk native species of	interest to the ERP		
	Contribute to the recovery of these species:			
	San Joaquin Valley woodrat	Neotoma fuscipes riparia		
	Salt marsh harvest mouse	Reithrodontomys raviventris		
	Riparian brush rabbit	sylvilagus bachmani riparius		
	California clapper rail Rallus langirostris obsoletus			
	Least Bell's vireo Vireo bellii pusillus			
	Giant garter snake Thamnophis gigas			
	Delta green ground beetle and critical habitat	Elaphrus viridis		
	Crampton's tuctoria	Tuctoria mucronata		
	Bank swallow	Riparia riparia		
	California black rail	Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus		
	Greater sandhill crane	Grus canadensis tabida		

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Located in				
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Board 2				
	Grea	ter sandhill crane	Grus canadensis tabida	
	Little	e willow flycatcher	Empidonax traillii brewsteri	
	Swai	inson's hawk	Buteo swainsoni	
	West	tern yellow-billed cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	
	Delta	a coyote-thistle	Eryngium racemosum	
	San	Pablo California vole	Microtus californicus sanpabloensis	
	Calif	fornia yellow warbler	Dendroica petechia brewsteri	
	Salt	marsh common yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas sinuosa	
	Sacra	amento perch	Archoplites interruptus	
	Alka	ıli milk vetch	Astragalus tener var. tener	
	Brist	tly sedge	Carex comosa	
	Poin	t Reyes bird's-beak	Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. Palustris	
	Nort	hern California black walnut native stands	Juglans californical var. hindsii	
	Delta	a tule pea	Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii	
	Delta	a mudwort	Limosella subulata	
		Recover these species:		
	Cent	ral Valley steelhead evolutionarily	Oncorhynchus mykiss (cv)	
		ificant unit (ESU) and critical habitat	Check hynerus mynuss (CV)	
		tral Valley spring-run chinook salmon ESU	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (sr)	
		critical habitat	(51)	
		a smelt and critical habitat	Hypomesus traspacificus	
		amento splittail	Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	
	Sacra	amento River winter-run chinook salmon and critical habitat	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (wr)	

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	Lange's metalma	rk	Apodemia mormo langei	
	Valley elderberry	longhorn beetle and critical	Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	
	habitat			
	Suisun thistle		Cirsium hydrophilum var. hydrophilum	
	Soft bird's beak		Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis	
	Contra Costa wa	Iflower and critical habitat	Erysimum capitatum ssp. angustatum	
		vening-primrose and critical	Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii	
	habitat			
	Mason's lilaeops		Lilaeopsis masonii	
		ll/late fall-run chinook salmon	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (fr)	
	ESU			
	Suisun ornate sh		Sorex ornatus sinuosus	
	San Pablo song s	parrow	Melospiza melodia samuelis	
	Suisun song spar	row	Melospiz melodia maxillaris	
	Green sturgeon		Acipenser medirostris	
	Longfin smelt		Spirinchus thaleichthys	
I	Suisun Marsh as	er	Aster lentus	
		s of near term focus include:		
	m. Sacramento River and;			
	n. Battle Creek			
	o. Butte Creek			
	p. Clear Creek			
	q. Deer Creek			
I	r. Yolo Bypass	1.		
	s. San Joaquin River an	1;		

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	t. Cosumnes River
	u. Tuolumne River
	v. Merced River
	w. North Delta
	x. Suisun Marsh and Bay
	y. San Pablo Bay, including the Napa and Petaluma rivers and local creeks
	9. Levee System Integrity Element Summary
	Short term objectives and priorities for the next 3-5 years
	Levee System Integrity Element overall objectives:
	a. Improve levees to a higher standard for greater flood protection.
	b. Improve emergency response capabilities.
	c. Ensure levee maintenance and habitat needs are met.
	d. Improve coordination of permit processes.
	e. Develop adequate and reliable funding for levee maintenance.
	Near term priorities
	f. Provide Base Level Protection – Base level protection includes actions to understand and reduce the risk of
	catastrophic levee failure. These actions provide funding to help levee maintaining agencies preserve
	existing levees, and reconstruct all Delta levees to the PL84-99 Delta specific standard.
	g. Special Improvement Projects – Special improvement project actions are those that will enhance flood
	protection beyond base level protection for certain islands protecting public benefits such as water quality,
	life and personal property, agricultural production, cultural resources, recreation, the ecosystem, and local
	and statewide infrastructure. There is no action proposed under this portion of the program until

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	accomplishing base level protection on the critical islands.			
	h. Levee Subsidence Control Plan – These are actions to develop best management practices (BMPs) to minimize the risk to levee integrity from land subsidence.			
	 Emergency Management and Response - Emergency management and response actions are targeted to enhance the existing emergency management response capability of local, State, and Federal agencies to rapidly respond to levee emergencies. 			
	Specific geographic areas of near term focus include:			
	j. San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta region.			
	10. CALFED Watershed Program Goals and Objectives			
	a. Broaden participation in watershed partnerships to improve community capacity to manage watersheds and achieve desired conditions.			
	b. Encourage more communities to become involved in watershed management and assist with achieving goals of the Bay-Delta Program.			
	c. Advance the application of science among watershed partnerships through education, and improved tools and information.			
	d. Foster and support strategies to ensure long-term sustainability of watershed activities.			
	e. Maintain and enhance the communication network among the watershed stakeholders to ensure continued information exchange and collaboration.			
	f. Integrate Watershed Program implementation with the other CALFED program elements with emphasis on Water Use Efficiency and Ecosystem Restoration and Drinking Water Quality to ensure that the benefits of local stewardship are more fully realized and each program's effectiveness is enhanced.			
	g. Align activities of agencies, the CALFED Watershed Program and other entities to achieve mutual objectives and to enhance the ability of the implementing and cooperating agencies to manage the Watershed Program.			

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Department Boating and Waterways (Agency ID: DBW)	 Development of Decision Support Systems (DSS) utilizing the GIS database under development by the Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup (comprised of the Resources Agency, SCC, CCC, DFG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) to develop a suite of tools to assist coastal managers, engineers, and regulators in making sound regional-based decisions regarding beneficial reuse of sediment in an environmental responsible manner through the development and implementing a the CA Sediment Master Plan (SMP). Project to designate and permit two new nearshore/onshore sites to beneficially reuse acceptable dredge material to renourish sediment impaired (coastal erosion hotspots with a lack of natural sediment) areas. Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties are the two likely targets areas for this project. Detailed monitoring to characterize the affects and impacts of turbidity in nearshore waters derived from a beach restoration project to provide the scientific basis to develop clear and effective water quality and TMDL permit guidelines for future projects. The project location is subject to the availability of a viable and study-worthy restoration project in Southern California.
Department of Conservation (Agency ID: DOC)	 Continue and expand the watershed coordinator grant program statewide with the goal of creating an environment that encourages watershed Coordinators to collaborate, cooperate, and work with diverse stakeholders to build local capacity to implement watershed improvement projects. Assessment of Abandoned Mines in order to map, analyze, and remediate abandoned mines with chemical hazards including: a. Water sampling/monitoring upstream and downstream of abandoned mines. b. Biological sampling for toxicity. c. Rock and soil sampling and analysis. d. Research historical records. e. Plant community studies on and around abandoned mine lands. f. Ground/aerial mapping abandoned mines using global positioning system (GPS). g. Geologic mapping of abandoned mines. h. Statistical data analysis.

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	 Remediation of acid rock drainage or other chemical hazards discharging into impacted waterways (303d listed) from abandoned mines. The highest priority watershed: a. Upper Putah Creek

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California Coastal Commission (Agency ID: CCC)	The CCA Program is designed to identify coastal areas where water quality is threatened or impacted by new or expanding development and to accelerate the implementation of California's NPS Program Plan so that water quality is protected or restored. Of the 101 coastal areas identified by the CCA program the areas listed below are the highest priority based on existing water quality conditions, value, and sensitivity of coastal resources, new or expanding threats to beneficial uses, and degree of local support for watershed-based planning efforts.
	Priority work in each of these watersheds is to complete watershed-based plans that assess sources of water quality impairment, threats to water quality from new and expanding development, status of NPS management measure implementation (see the California NPS Plan) and estimations of impervious surface area, drainage density, and waste loading under current and planned conditions. Plans should identify appropriate actions to protect or restore coastal waters including but not limited to implementation of source control, site design, and treatment control BMPs, application of all appropriate NPS management measures and development of land use regulations that protect coastal water quality. 1. Tomales Bay 2. Napa River 3. Sonoma Creek 4. Walker Creek 5. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve 6. Pescadero Creek/Butano Creek 7. Lagunitas Creek 8. San Gregorio Creek 9. San Francisquito Creek
California	10. Wildcat Creek Please note: Applicants proposing to do projects on State Forest land must partner with CDF and provide the State

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Department of	Water Board with a letter from CDF acknowledging the partnership.
Forestry (Agency	
ID: CDF)	1. Vegetation Management (Fire and Fuels Reductions)
	a. Projects that assess fuel conditions in a watershed identify for Fuel Reduction needs, especially, projects or
	plans that aim to reduce the risk and impact of high severity fires on watershed health (i.e. water quality,
	water quantity) and wildlife habitat.
	b. Projects aimed at reducing fuel loads through Vegetation Management (i.e. controlled burns, vegetation /
	brush removal) in high-risk areas.
	c. Projects that assess vegetation conditions, identify the extent of invasive exotic plant species, provide and
	implement a plan for removal.
	d. Where appropriate plans and projects should be coordinated with existing Fire Safe Councils and community
	based Fire Plans (http://www.firesafecouncil.org/).
	e. Projects that offer technical assistance to landowners to undertake hazardous fuels reduction.
	2. Sediment
	a. Development and implementation of Road Management Plans to achieve long term reductions in road-
	related sediment in forested landscapes.
	b. Projects that implement priorities from existing sediment TMDLs.
	3. Monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures that are designed to reduce sediment loads or
	evaluate the impact of management practices on stream temperature.
	4. Canopy Conditions - Inventory and evaluate the adequacy of riparian buffer zones to provide shade for stream
	channels. Implement management practices that promote the development and restoration of riparian vegetation
	that provides stream shade in existing temperature TMDLs. 5. Large Woody Debris - Assessment of riparian vegetation and in-stream large woody debris. Develop and
	implement management plans that will provide for both short and long-term recruitment of large woody debris
	(LWD) to stream channels.
	a. In the North Coast region projects should be consistent with "High Priorities" that have been identified under
	a. In the Porth Coast region projects should be consistent with Tright Phornies that have been identified under

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	the DFG Coho Recovery Plan (<u>www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/fishgrant.html</u>).
	b. Projects that coordinate the implementation of the Forest Practices Act and the Coho Recovery Strategy.
	6. Land Conversion - Prepare and implement Community Development Plans that promote the preservation of economically sustainable forest and range lands and discourage land conversion to residential or commercial development.
	7. Timber Management - Projects that coordinate timber management permitting between CDF and other agencies to promote high-quality forest management and provide regulatory relief and incentives for non-industrial forest landowners.